The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,243.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 0 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 8½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

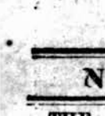
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. KHANDALLA, 1,900 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. W. Wicks, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 15th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

July 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leaves Madras	30
„ Carwar	17	„ Coconada	Aug. 1
„ Mangalore	18	„ Vizagapatam	2
„ Alleppey	21	„ Bimlipatam	3
„ Tuticorin	23	„ Calingapatam	3
„ Colombo	24	„ Gopalpore	4
„ Galle	25	„ False Point	4
„ Negapatam	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	6

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line thence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilliatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMMRAH.

The S.S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. N. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

July 1875.		August 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	14	Leaves BUSHIRE	2
„ Kurrachee	18	„ Mahomrah	2
„ Muscat	21	„ Fao	3
„ Bunder Abbas	23	„ Bushire	4
„ Linga	27	„ Linga	9
„ Bushire	27	„ Bunder Abbas	10
„ Fao	29	„ Jask	11
„ Mahomrah	29	„ Gwadur	13
„ Bussrah	Arrival 30	„ Kurrachee	17
		Arrive BOMBAY	20

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th July 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. E. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY for GENOA, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
Aden	£22	.....	£15	.....	£4
Suez	36	.....	22	.....	8
Port Said	38	.....	24	.....	9
Messina	50	.....	34	.....	14
Naples	50	.....	34	.....	14
Leghorn	50	.....	34	.....	14
Genoa	50	.....	34	.....	14
Marseilles	52	.....	35	.....	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Victuals Extra. Wines Extra.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
HUMAYRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
ABOUT 15TH JULY.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer EUROPA will be despatched to LIVERPOOL about 15th July. The Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has very superior First-class and exceptionally good Second-class accommodation.

The EUROPA averaged 10½ knots on here outward voyage and may be depended upon to make a quick passage home.

To be followed by the powerful Steamers

INDIA, 2,789 Tons, 500 H.P. nominal, about middle August.
MACEDONIA, 2,919 Tons, 450 H.P. nominal, about middle September, and other Steamers at regular intervals.

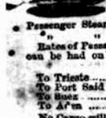
FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 250	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS



The [illegible] leave TRIESTE on the 1st and [illegible] BOMBAY on the 8th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
Passenger Steamer JUNO,	3,124,	400,	about 9th July 1875.
„ CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	about 8th Aug. 1875.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

To	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	.....	£35 0	.....	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	.....	£25 0	.....	£14-6
To Suez „	£32 8	.....	£22 0	.....	£13-7
To Aden	£19 4	.....	£16 0	.....	£7-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

32, Bombay Green, 7th June 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	July.
KANDAHAR	G. J. Babot	2600	450	9th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3473	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3126	600	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 12th July 1875, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, (2,033 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain F. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Ports and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not delivered at the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 9th July 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th June, 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE fine Steamer CLIVE, A 1 Lloyd's, 810 Tons net Register, W. H. Burt, Commander, will sail as above, the greater portion of her cargo being already engaged. Her passage out was made in 28 days, and she has accommodation for a few First Class Passengers.

For freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Agents.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No bill will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PAPER-MAKING MACHINES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by private offer) at 2 o'clock P.M. at the place of the Bombay Paper Mill, which is situated at the corner of Mount and Viet ria Road, Mazagon, the following Paper-making Machines with their furniture, in different or in one lot as convenient to the purchasers :—

Lot No. 1.

Consisting of,—"One Paper-making Machine, 54" on the wire, comprising of rearing for a stuff chest, one stuff chest, one vat with brass plate keotter, wire frame with copper breast roll, copper and brass seamless tube rolls, deckices apparatus, pair of wood couch rolls, two sets of press rolls with 3 cast iron cylinders and framing 4 feet diameter, two cylinders of three rolls each, ruling apparatus, a vernin wheel, patent cone gearing, &c. complete, also 4 rag engines, consisting of two breakers and two furnishers with steel blades complete, with driving pulley. Also one willow or rag duffer machine, quite new, one chopper incomplete.

Lot No. 2.

One paper or calico glazing machine with three rolls and gearing complete.

Lot No. 3.

One Hydraulic press with 8 in ram with brass pump and cast iron cistern complete, quite new.

Lot No. 4.

One size pan enamelled quite new with fittings.

Lot No. 7.

One 8 horse power horizontal steam engine by Tennant.

Lot No. 8.

One wrought Iron tank, 12 by 6 by 3 of ¼ thick Iron.

Lot No. 9.

The material of the building or the building as it now stands, being a shed 110 feet long and 30 feet wide.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 9th July 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP 1875.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (TEN) EACH.

ON THE USUAL TERMS.

Full particulars on Application.

CLOSES ON THE 15TH SEPTEMBER,

Apply to HON. SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweep,
UMBALLA.

N. B.—PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—AUCTION SALE OF BOILERS AND ENGINES.—TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Mill premises of the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at Chinchpoogly,

Two Boilers, 27 feet by 7 feet, and a pair of Horizontal direct acting compound high and low pressure Engines of 45 nominal Horse Power by Messrs. Benjamin Hick and Son.

The Boilers and Engines could be seen at any time, on applying to the Mill Manager at the Company's Mill.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 9th July 1875.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

Always a large supply on hand at the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
D. S. KEMP & CO.

D. S. KEMP AND CO., WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of those valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as EYE GLASSES,

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Febble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Febble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver*. The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,

CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.
Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.
Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.
Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE well-known and favourite Steamer STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 Tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched, from Bombay, as above. She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a Steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 9th July 1875.

THE PUBLIC MEETING advertised to take place in the Town Hall, on the 14th instant, for the purpose of considering how the PRINCE OF WALES shall be RECEIVED is POSTPONED until further notice.

NARRAYEN DAJI,
Sheriff of Bombay.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

WANTED, a FIRST MISTRESS. For full particulars apply by letter to the SECRETARY, Byculla School, Bombay.

TO BE LET, a Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW at BREACH CANDY, vacated by M. B. Manuel, Esq., with Six Bed Rooms, Six Dressing and Six Bath Rooms. Velsar Water laid on in each Bath Room. Newly painted and matted. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TENDERS will be received up to 1 P.M. ON the 13th July 1875, by Undersigned for the SUPPLY of TONNAGE on COUNTRY CRAFT from Bombay to Aden, Kurrachee, and any port in the Persian Gulf for the period of two years. Further particulars can be had on application at this Office.

JOHN B. FENWICK, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Commissariat Office, 7th July 1875.

NOTICE.—There will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the GRAND ARSENAL, on SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, on account of Government, a quantity of TIMBER SCANTLING, LEATHER CUTTINGS, and UNSERVICEABLE CAMP EQUIPAGE.

Terms of Sale:—25 per cent. deposit on the lots being knocked down, which will be forfeited if the lots are not removed within three days.

J. H. REID, Lieut. Colonel,
Commissary of Ordnance.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BREAKS IN THE LINE BETWEEN KARELI AND CHINDWARA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PASSENGERS and LUGGAGE can now be booked THROUGH to ALL STATIONS. Passengers will have to CHANGE TRAINS, walking across a temporary way for a short distance. There will still be a delay of 24 hours in getting beyond Jabalpur.

It is hoped that in a few days Trains can be worked through, when Parcels, Goods and Traffic of all descriptions will be again booked through, and of which public notice will be given.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th July 1875.

COTTON HALF HOSE.

DRAB COTTON HALF HOSE, ½ inch Red Stripe, Rs. 10 per doz.

DRAB COTTON HALF HOSE, ½ inch Blue Stripe, Rs. 10 per doz.

DRAB COTTON HALF HOSE, ½ inch Black Stripe, Rs. 10 per doz.

DRAB COTTON HALF HOSE, ½ inch Brown Stripe, Rs. 10 per doz.

DRAB COTTON HALF HOSE, ½ inch Violet Stripe, Rs. 10 per doz.

DRAB COTTON HALF HOSE, mixed ½ inch Drab and Brown, Rs. 11-8 per doz.

DRAB COTTON HALF HOSE, mixed ½ inch Green and Brown, Rs. 11-8 per doz.

DRAB COTTON HALF HOSE, mixed ½ inch Blue and Black, Rs. 11-8 per doz.

DRAB COTTON HALF HOSE, mixed ½ inch Green and Red, Rs. 11-8 per doz.

DRAB COTTON HALF HOSE, mixed ½ inch Blue and Black, Rs. 12 per doz.

DRAB COTTON HALF HOSE, mixed ½ inch Brown and Red, Rs. 12 per doz.

DRAB COTTON HALF HOSE, mixed ½ inch Red and Green, Rs. 12 per doz.

BROWN COTTON HALF HOSE, Soft and Plain, Rs. 1-8 per doz.

WHITE COTTON HALF HOSE, with ½ inch Coloured Stripes, Rs. 11 per doz.

WHITE COTTON HALF HOSE, with ½ inch Coloured Stripes, Rs. 13 8 per doz.

WHITE COTTON HALF HOSE, with ½ inch Coloured Stripes, Rs. 13-8 per doz.

WHITE COTTON HALF HOSE, Plain, Rs. 17-8 per doz.

WHITE COTTON HALF HOSE, Plain, Rs. 18 per doz.

WHITE COTTON HALF HOSE, Plain, Rs. 19 per doz.

BROWN COTTON HALF HOSE, Plain, Rs. 12 per doz.

BROWN COTTON HALF HOSE, Plain, Rs. 15 per doz.

BROWN COTTON HALF HOSE, Plain, Rs. 16 per doz.

BROWN COTTON HALF HOSE, Plain, Rs. 18 per doz.

BROWN COTTON HALF HOSE, Plain, Rs. 19 per doz.

WHITE COTTON HALF HOSE, ½ and ½ inch Fancy Stripes, Rs. 11-8 per doz.

WHITE COTTON HALF HOSE, ½ and ½ inch Fancy Stripes, Rs. 13-8 per doz.

WHITE COTTON HALF HOSE, ½ and ½ inch Fancy Stripes, Rs. 15 per doz.

YOUTH'S HOSIERY about Rs. 10-8.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO RS. 10.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, the GROUND FLOOR of Bungalow 2, Parell Road, Byculla. Apply at the Bungalow.

WANTED, a SADDLE HORSE, accustomed to carry a Lady. Must be sound, quiet to ride and free from vice. Address "X. Y. Z." Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE, well grown TIGER CUB, Rs. 500 already offered. Apply to GOOSTADJEE & Co., Surat.

BASS' BEER, bottled by Cameron and Saunders, price Rs. 5-8 per dozen. Apply to ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

FOR SALE, a six H.P. horizontal high-pressure Tangye Engine, nearly new, in first-rate order, with 40 feet countershaft and pulleys. For particulars, apply to KHOOP & Co.

NOTICES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tansa Creek.

Copies of Specification, Conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained, and Plans, &c., seen at the Office of F. B. MACLARAM, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tansa.

No Tenders will be received after the 25th instant, and no reason assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Tansa, 3rd July 1875.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.—WANTED, an EUROPEAN MATRON for the above Institution. Unexceptional references required.

Apply at the Hospital daily between 9 and 11 A.M.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT BULLOCK TRAIN.

CONSEQUENT upon RAILWAY EXTENSION to WAZIRABAD in the Punjab, BULLOCK TRAIN PACKAGES booked UNPAID at Railway Stations on the East Indian, or Punjab, or Great Indian Peninsula Railway Lines (under Para. 4, page 65, of the Postal Guide, 1875) for the places noted in the margin, should be sent THROUGH WAZIRABAD instead of THROUGH LAHORE as heretofore.

Sealkote, Jhelum, Rawul Pindee, Murree, Peshawur and all stations to the west of Wazirabad.

C. A. STUART,
Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, dated 25th June 1875.

PROSPECTUS OF THE GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employés who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

1 Prize of Rs.	5,000		4 Prizes of Rs.	100	
1 „ „	2,000		6 „ „	75	
7 „ „	1,000		10 „ „	50	
4 „ „	500		11 „ „	40	
4 „ „	250		11 „ „	30	
4 „ „	200		14 „ „	20	
4 „ „	150		20 „ „	10	

The drawing of the above Prizes will probably take place on the 31st August. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, G. Gahagan & Co., Commission Agents, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, or the General Secretary

F. T. ATKINS,
15, South Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants are requested to write their address plainly so as to prevent mistakes.

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Gem Rings	„	30, 35, 50, 80, 100 to 1,000
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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY, 1875,

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CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

We would draw particular attention to the important changes in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways Trains from Bombay.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium of Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.....Spectator" Office.
Bombay.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Ghutpoore.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund.....Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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Warm Suits	33 0	Hooker Mixture do.	6-8 to 12 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8	Muff-rs	2 12
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Travelling Caps	3 8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6 0	Fine, Scarf	1 8
Dressing Gowns	20 0	Travelling Sea-kabin Caps	3-8 to 8 8	Cash Bags	6 12	Sailors' Knot	1-8 to 3 0
Pyjamas	3 0	Travelling Hats	3-8 to 4 8	Courier do	4-8 to 12 8	Windsors for Bow or Ring	1-8 to 4 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 12	Cardingan Jackets, very warm	9-0 to 12 8	Money Belts	3-8 to 6 8	Sponge Bags	1 8
White do.	4 8	Shawls, per pair	9 8	Sovereign Boxes	3 4 8	Sponges	3 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2 8	Trifle Baskets fitted	16 to 22 8	Soap Boxes	2 8
English Cambric do.	4 0	Blankets	each 10 8	Air Pillows	5 0	Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 0	Long Rugs for Scotch		Travelling do	1 8	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
Silk and Wool do	8 0	Mauds	10 to 15 0	English Feather do	7 8	Pouch Bush Guards	0 12
Spun Silk do.	11 0	Rug

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 8TH JULY, 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed steady, but business had evidently proved more active during the day, than was anticipated in the morning, the sales, which in Reuter's opening message were estimated as only likely to be 8,000, having reached 15,000 bales, of which 3,500 were Surats. Prices on the spot were unaltered throughout and arrivals also were presumably unchanged, no quotations being given.

To-day's market opened quiet and unchanged; probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 6,000.

Yesterday's message from New York quoted Mid. Uplands on the spot still at 15⅞ cents., but futures 1-16 lower. The day's receipts at the ports were 1,000 bales, making for the five days 3,000 against 6,800 last year and 12,000 bales for the corresponding period in 1873. The exports to Great Britain were 4,000 bales, making 8,000 for the five days, against 11,000 bales last year.

The General Produce Markets in London yesterday were unaltered.

Reuter reports payments into the Bank of England yesterday of £236,000, making a total since the last report of £515,000; and as the rate of discount in the open market was at the same time quoted ¾ per cent. under the Bank minimum, we were quite prepared for the reduction in the Bank rate to 3 per cent. which is advised in this morning's telegram. Consols this morning are still quoted at 94, French Rentes at 103¾.

The allotments of the Council drafts on India in London yesterday, gave £340,000 to Calcutta and £10,000 to Madras, at an average of 1s. 9d 28, tenders at 1s. 9½d., receiving 6 per cent; and £250,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 9d31 tenders at 1s. 9 15/16d. receiving 78 per cent. These rates are quite ¼ per cent under what was generally looked for on this side and STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has accordingly shown a decline of 1/32d. per rupee. The state of the market, however, is by no means fairly represented by this slight fall. With the increased ease in money both here and at home, and the certainty that trade requirements for some months to come will be next to nothing, the position without doubt is inherently weak, and although in the meantime rates are kept at a false level by the indisposition evinced by the Banks to do business either one way or another, unless Bar Silver advances in price at home a decline cannot be far off. In Calcutta to-day we hear that rates are already a half per cent under our level, a discrepancy which is not likely to be long maintained. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s-9d.	per rupee.
Do Bills 6 months' sight	1s-10d.	"
Credits 3 "	1s-10 1-32d.	"
Documents 3 "	1s-10 1-16d.	"

On Calcutta rates are firm at par for demand and 99 5/16 for 60 days sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady at Fours Rs. 102½; Fours and a half Rs. 103¼; Fives and a half Rs. 108 7/8.

THE SHARE MARKET shows no signs of improvement, on the contrary the depression, more especially in Spinning and Weaving shares, goes on increasing. The whole of our quotations without exception show a material fall, and in some cases the drop is serious, Bhownuggur Mills for instance being Rs. 100, Alliance Rs. 75 and Alexandra and Hindustan Rs. 50 per share lower. At a time like the present with cheap money, good securities of all kinds might be expected in an ordinary way to show some improvement, and especially Spinning Companies seeing that Cotton is now at the lowest point it has touched for months past; but the present decline seems to indicate a general distrust of the industry which is only to be accounted for by the presumption that the effects of increased competition are beginning to be felt in reduced profits. This was a point which must have been anticipated from the time that so many new Mills began to be established eighteen months ago, and the only remedy possible will be a more careful and economical system of working. It was scarcely to be expected that the demand would increase in the same proportion as production, but that it will eventually do so there can be little doubt, looking to the number of new markets still to be opened out, and the concerns which, by careful management, can survive the competition, have still a good future before them.

In COTTON to day we do not hear of any purchases of importance for export. Prices are nominally a shade firmer owing to the better accounts from home, but it is impossible to give exact quotations owing to the irregularity of the quality now available. Receipts yesterday were 702 bales, making 3,494 bales for the six days.

FREIGHTS are quite unchanged, £2 being still the nominal quotation both by sail and steam.

PIECE GOODS are firm but with very little doing and the position of the market is in no way changed.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomal value pah.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates p Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	91
12,000	1,000	all	7½p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
20,000	500	all	9p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	730
5,25	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	250
40,000	281	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	225 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	150
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	111
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	6	Colaba Land Co	1,185
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & PierCo. Ld.	115
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	750
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

15[illegible]	5,000	2,500	200pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,300 xd
250	2,000	1,500	50 p.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
100	500	all	15p.ct.	Alfred Ginning Co	650
250	1,000	400	6 p.ct.	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	200pc	Apollo Press Co	4,200
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	175
155	500	all	60p.s.	Berar Company (New)	553
200	2,000	all	100 p.	Bombay Press Co	1,350
200	500	all	50p.s.	Do New	320
1,651	250	all	35 p.ct.	Broach Cotton Co	115
400	1,250	all	37½p.s.	Carwar Company	850
600	1,000	all	100p.s.	Coconada Press Co	70
500	1,000	all	175p.s.	Colaba Press Co	4 300
500	250	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co	200
852	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,119
150	6,500	all	200	Fort Press Co	2,500
200	2,000	2,000	15 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	3 0
200	500	all	100 p.	French Press Co	425
1150	...	1,40	100 p.	Imperial Press Co	500
3125	400	350	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	405
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co Ld	1,500
120	...	1,50	250 p.	Princeof Wales Press	800
200	500	all	100 p.	Sassoon Press Co	600
400	500	75	135 p.	Scinde Press Co	460
100	1,000	75	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	230
150	250	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	...	100p.s.	Volkart's United Press Co	180

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
500	5,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,750
300	3,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,500
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,070
2250	150	150	100	Broach Mills	165
2000	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	775
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,135
1,500	1,25	all	100p.s.	Fleming S. & W. Co	925
1,400	1,000	all	100p.s.	Great Eastern	1,055
700	1,000	all	60p.s.	Hindustan S. & W. Co	950
750	1,000	all	100p.s.	Jeewraj Sailoo Mills	1,670
...	...	800	...	Khandelah Spinning	1,000
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	925
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	900
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,065
1,950	1,000	all	100p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,075
4,000	625	all	50p.s.	Oriental	650
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s.	Soonderdas Spinning	975
800	1,000	20	31½p.s.	Do. do. 1/4 share	276

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£25	218	2 0 5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	252
.....	£20	103	14 5	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£ 5	65	7 3	do. Ditto	72
.....	£20	21	12½	do. Ditto	32
.....	100	1,000		do. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
.....	£1	100	5 10	Do. New £18 Shares	720

MISCELLANEOUS.

12,000	12,500	1,800	240pc.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,680
1,000	250	all	45p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
519	1,500	300	27p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	130
2,150	900	100	8 p.	Malabar Company Ld	95
4,000	50	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	23
3,000	500	all	30 pc	Thacker & Co	2955
...	250	all	40 p.	Vicgas Patent Slip	25

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation		
.....	20	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank

No better proof of the deceptive nature of one or two months' accounts of the trade of the United Kingdom need be sought than that afforded by the Board of Trade returns for May, bearing the relations they do to those for March and April.

As we anticipated would be the case when we commented on the light imports in the former months, the circumstance being simply due to the prevalence of contrary winds, the month of May has fully compensated for that deficiency, and we have added largely to stocks of the leading articles of produce. While alluding to these, however, we think small or large imports of little importance, except in as far as their supply acts on the one hand with enough for our immediate requirements, and on the other hand are not so much in excess as to become inconvenient to hold over. We, therefore, deem it of little importance that the imports of May 1875, are 12 per cent. more than in May, 1874, or that those for the first 5 months of each year are nearly of like value.

The exports for the shorter or the longer period are much more indicative of the prosperity of the country, and have room for many remarks as to the cause of the changes which are observable, and which to one who only looks to the value would appear to prove a retrograde movement in most of our industries. That this is true of many it would be useless to conceal from ourselves, and the falling off is notably observable in some iron manufactures, but not in all. the greatest decrease being in railroad iron exports, of which, during the first 5 months of 1875, are only £2,088,190 against £4,383,371 in 1874.

This is by far the most unfavourable feature we discover in the returns; but is only what might have been anticipated by any one who knows the depression which exists in foreign railroad stocks going so far in many cases as a total want of confidence, which places it beyond the power of most companies to buy enough to keep their lines in repair, to say nothing of the impossibility of finding means to construct new lines.

The exports of textile fabrics do not at first sight fulfil the hopes raised by last month's account of a turning point having come, and of a tide of improvement having commenced to flow; there are, however, some features discernible on a close examination which are quite satisfactory to contemplate. Take the articles of cotton manufacture, and although it is found that while quantity has increased yet the value has decreased relatively to a greater extent; but here another element enters into the calculation, that is the cost of the raw material from which these are made, and without a reference to which the value of manufactured article may be entirely deceptive. The value of the raw article in this branch of industry has fallen nearly 10 per cent. since last year, while the value of articles made from it and exported has fallen off only about 5 per cent.; there is, therefore, we think, little to be regarded as a disappointment to those engaged in this trade.

In linen manufactures the increase in quantity and value we noticed in late returns continues, and the relation which these bear to each other do not point to any great depreciation in the latter which might be expected from the dull reports received from markets of this fabric.

Of woollen goods the evidence of prosperity is not so convincing, although there is not much to complain of. Many of the features are quite different to those presented by cotton and linen goods, thus while a marked depreciation in value of latter is to be found when we compare the quantities and values with each other, very little depreciation in value of woollen goods has taken place. In some descriptions the increased quantity exported are of increased value, and in other descriptions the decreased value arises chiefly from a decreased quantity being exported.

The returns in the aggregate are not of a discouraging nature, and if the failures we now learn of both at home and at the other side of the Atlantic are not followed by a decreased demand for goods, we shall, we think, have reason to look hopefully on the future.—*Gore's Commercial Advertiser.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DUNEDIN ship of Glasgow, from Shields for Aden, was off Plymouth 14th instant, with loss of wheel.

THE BRITISH SHIP BENNEFACTRESS 1276 tons, Commander J. Modzell, will sail to-day in ballast, for Moulmein.

THE BRITISH BARQUE MARGARET PUGH, 692 tons, Commander T. Hughes, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE BRITISH BARQUE OLIVE BRANCH, 354 tons, Commander H Wheatley, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. AFRICA, 1317 tons, Commander C. D. Hutcheon, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and eight deck passengers.

THE BRITISH SHIP MINNIE CARVILLE, 584 tons, Commander J. Metcger, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 43,143 bales cotton, 209 owts galls, and 655 owts linseed.

THE BRITISH SHIP SKACHIEF, 1082 tons, Commander E. Philips, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst, from Lond on 23rd March, with a cargo of 33,333 Nos. sleepers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

CALEDONIAN S.—A telegram received at Liverpool states :—All hopes of saving the hull of the Caledonian s, ashore at Cape de Gatte, abandoned; salvage of cargo progressing, about 100 bales being saved daily. See paragraph in M. M. R. 11th instant.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Sea Chief	Phillips	London, March 23.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Africa (s)	Hutcheson	Coast and Calcutta.
	Fortune	Taylor	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Benefactress, Moddrel for Moulmein.
Barque Olive Branch, Wheatley, for Calcutta.
Barque Margaret Pugh, Hughes, for Rangoon.
Barque Minnie Carvill, Metgeer, for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVAL.

4 Centoo ..... Staples ..... New York, Feb 27.

July. DEPARTURE.

4 Glenroy ....

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clive s, 1 cask hardware, and 50 boxes tin plates, Hassunally Lalljeeya.
Europa s, 12 packages portwine, Manockjee Bhikajee.
Guy Mannerings s, 1 case thread, Pandurung Succuram & Bros.
Vixen s, 1 case tobacco, Heerachund Oggerchund.

FROM LONDON.

Malwa s, 2 cases hardware, M Heelauer & Co; 5 cases bacon & 7 cases cheese, C E Mitchell & Co; 1 case watches, clocks, &c, C Marcks & Co.
Europa s, 3,000 iron pipes, Hussonally Cassonjee; 1,000 iron pipes, Mahomedally Abdool Cader; 36 casks paints & 10 casks salamoniac, Nazurally Sumsoodin; 1 case thread, Sonaram Bhawon & Co.
Loran s, 10 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Juno s, 2 cases toys, Eabhoy Tyebally.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 103 bales cotton, Shamjee Ludha; 39 bales cotton, Rowchund Manockchund.
Europa s, 1 case coolia oil, Joosub Lutiff; 85 bales wool, Hurridass Gangjee; 29 bales wool, Nursey Khatiow; 162 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund; 51 bales cotton, Morarjee Hurridass.
Clive s, 800 cwts wheat, Knoop & Co; 139 bales cotton, Woorkerda Poonsey.

FOR LONDON.

Atlantic King, 1,600 bags rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Macedon, 62 bags linseed, Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR STUTZ.

Kashgar s, 2 cases shawls, H S G; Hoosein Ismelle shawls, Haji Ally Bebamy; 3 bundles silk, Hajee Zanel Abedin; 1 box gold cloths, E L Moolchund.

FOR HAVRE.

Outer Caps, 200 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s, 1 piece ivory, Nuthoomal Motichund; 51 bales cotton, Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib; 19 bales Cotton, Morarbhoy Vezbhoocundass; 903 chests opium, N J Abraham; 34 chests opium, E J Abraham; 25 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 87 pieces ivory, Nuthoomall Motichund; 135 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 15 chests opium, Hajee Essack Ellias; 26 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 49 chests opium, Tata & Co; 12 chests opium, Ramdass Khemjee & Co.

HIGH COURT—9TH JULY.

The Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. Justice GREEN will sit in the Appellate Court every Fridays and Saturdays during this month to dispose of the following list of appeals which will be taken in their order. This list it is expected will occupy the month, but will be added to if necessary.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

22-73—Jefferson and Payne—Joosub Hajee Gunny vs Jacob Hajee Jamal—Fletcher and Smith.
81-73—Crawford and Boevey—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia v The Sec etary of State—Mr Hearn.
57-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Winter—Todeywasa Sivuckram v Narrandass Chellaram—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
463-69—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Manajee Dorabjee v The B B and C I Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.
744-72—Fletcher and Smith—The East India Bank and others v Purshotundass Vullubdass—Hearn Cleveland and Lee-Warner.
319-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Bhuggoobhoy Premchund and others v L A Blaschees—Chalk and Turner.
478 73—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner—Elizabeth Lamtedt and another v The Agra Bank Ld—Fletcher and Smith.
408-72—Fletcher and Smith—The Morarjee Goculdass S and W Co, Ld v Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Judgment adjourned from Chambers.

In the matter of the Eastern Financial Association, Limited. Prescot and Winter—Kesowjee Naik v The Official Liquidator—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner.

LONG CAUSES.

332-74—Rimington Hore and Langley—David Jolley and others v The Secretary of State &c—Hearn Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Part heard.
408-73—Crawford, Lynch and Owen—J F Hill and others v Chubildass Lulloobhoy—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE MARSHALL.)

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Bhewraz Fukeera deceased—F Kawasjee—Baijabai widow and another v Bankai—Fletcher and Smith.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Chimabai, wife of Canojee H deceased—M M Munshi—Luxumon Dadoba Josey v Brahmanand Koomar—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

Summary Suit.

311-75—Prescot and Witter—The C M Bank Ld v P M Wadia and another.

LONG CAUSES.

592-73—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Girdhur Roopjee v Henry Gardner and another—Mr R Khan.
583-7—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Horrivullubdass Culliandass v Punamlall Poonumchund—Shamrao P.
476-74—Craigie, Lynch and Lee Warner—Khullackdina Khullanbhai v Poomchick Narayen—Fletcher and Smith.
263-74—Fletcher and Smith—Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy v The C E S and Weaving Mills Co—Crawford and Boevey and Jefferson and Payne.
114-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Dorabjee Hormusjee B. v Cursetjee Hormusjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 7.

Wiche, Lieut, By 68th Regt, on leave, from Monro.
Coussmaker, Capt By Rev Survey, on sick leave, from England.
Muller, Sub Cond, Bl Comt Dept, on sick leave, from England.
White, Capt N P, 15th Kings Hussars, on private affairs, from England.
Sinclair, Lieut, N W P, 15th Kings Hus, on privilege leave, from England.
Tootell, Surg, By Ind Med Dept, to join, from England.
Bean, Capt, Bl Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Allahabad.

JULY 8.

Eaton, Surg, By Army Med Dept, on dut , from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 7.

Wiche, Lieut, By 68th L I, on pri. leave, to Ahmedabad.
Muller, Sub Cond, Bl Comt Dept, to rejoin, to Allahabad.

JULY 8.

Disbrowe, Lieut Col, By Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Modlo, Capt, 14th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Nagoda.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 7th July 1875.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Capt H M Mathews, 2nd Foot, is directed to proceed to England and join the 2nd Battalion of his Regt to which he has been posted, reporting his arrival in writing to the Adjt Genl, Horse Guards.

The Com-C is pleased to make the following transfer and appointments :—

4th Regt N I (Rifles)—Lieut Col A P Chesshyre from 2nd in Comd 6th N I, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Lieut Col Glasspoole, who retires from the service on the 12th inst.

Major G G H Fulton, S C, to officiate as Wing Officer.

6th Regt N I—Lieut-Col Elder, Wing Officer, to be 2nd in Comd, and Major Dodd, Offg Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, in succession to Lieut Col Chesshyre.

19th Regt N I—Capt R J Le P French, having completed five years' service in the appointment of Quarter Master with the rank of Capt, is re-appointed Quarter Master, from the 6th July 1875.

With reference to G G O No 511 of 1875, Capt G C Battorius, Dy Asst Qr Mr Genl, is posted to the Bombay District.

Capt Jopp, Dy Asst Qr Mr Genl, is transferred from the Bombay District to the Northern Division to travel by rail at the public expense.

Maj C M Ducat, Staff Corps, is transferred from general duty Bombay, to general duty Poona.

The undermentioned medical officers are transferred on general duty as follows, travelling at the public expense :—

Surg D A Patterson, from Bombay to the Northern Division, with effect from the 20th April 1875.

Su g A F Adams, from Bombay to the Sind Division, with effect from the 18th June 1875.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Army Medical Dept—Surgeon W Ironside, to remain in England from 26th May to 25th Oct 1875, for the recovery of his heal h.

Surgeon W Longheed (doing duty with 59th Foot) to remain in Bombay, from the 8th to the 26th July 1875, in extension, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 8.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Maj H W Gordon, Bengal S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Maj W Freeborn, 1st Foot, 2nd Batn, A D C to Maj-Genl G S Montgomery, C B, 1, Ormdy Mhow Division of the Army.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted by the Secy of State to return to duty :—

Lt-Col R Johnstone.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave on private affairs for the periods specified :—

Col W R Lambert, 4 months, and Capt J H R Cruickshank, 1 month.

The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Bombay S C, with effect from the 3rd July 1874, subject to the confirmation of the R Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lt Henry Snelson Almuty Fuller, of the 1st Battalion, 8th Foot, 2nd Wing Subn, 12th N I.

Lt James William Anderson, of the 83rd Foot, Offg 2nd Squadn Subn, Poona Horse.

Lt Charles Bolleau Down, of the 1st Battalion, 8th Foot, 2nd Wing Subn, 12th N I.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leense to solemnize marriages, under the provisions of Act XV of 1872, is hereby given to the Rev John S Beaumont, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, Poona.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt W B Ferris is appointed substantive pro tem Second in Command, Kolhapur Infantry, and ex-officio Asst Political Agent, Kolhapur, from the day on which he took charge of that appointment.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W J Holland to act as Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Ahmedabad Dist until further orders.

Under the provi si n of Sec. 4 of Act II of 1869, the Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Webb, Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

Mr S Kyte, Inspr of Police, Sholapur, was in charge of the Office of the Supt of Police, Sholapur, from 11th May to 31st May 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr H Scannell, Dist Supt of Police, Broach, on leave, was allowed subsidiary leave for one day, namely, 14th March 1875.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W M Fletcher, Asst Supt, Poona and Nasik Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W S Howard is appointed Ex Engr, Surat and Broach.
Mr J Gregory is appointed Ex Engr, Deesa and Aboo.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H M's Secy of State for India having appointed Mr Richard Shute, B A, to the Bombay Educational Dept, he arrived on the 20th ultimo.

Mr Shute assumed charge of the appointment of Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Deccan College, on the 28th ultimo.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Mr H Woolward delivered over and Mr W H Hoseley received charge of the Office of Extra Second Asst Collr, Khandesh, in the forenoon of the 18th June 1875.

Mr H T Ommaney assumed charge of the Office of Supernumerary Asst Collr, Khandesh, in the forenoon of the 19th June 1875.

Mr T C Hope delivered over and Mr J B Richey received charge of the Office of Collr and Mag, Surat, in the afternoon of the 28th ult.

Messrs G H Johns and W W Loch respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of first Asst Collr and Mag, Poona, on the 25th inst in the afternoon.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	July 16	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M
Kurrachee	,, 10	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 14	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 24	3 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 12	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 30	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 30	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as on and after the 4th June next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4-30 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 4 and 5 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting Ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to sterling time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the sender for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rates per ½ oz.
	Annas Pies.	Annas Pie
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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EUROPE.

DEATH.

MACKENZIE—June 12th, at 9, Rotunda Terrace, Cheltenham, Colin Fortescue, eldest child of T. D. Mackenzie, Esq., C. S., aged 3 years and 3 months.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FERGUSON—July 3rd, at Ahmedabad, the wife of J. D. Ferguson, Executive Engineer for Irrigation, of a daughter.

DEATH.

AUTON—July 7th, William Auton, of the Oriental Bank Corporation, aged 30.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

REAY—July 2nd, at Tanjore, the wife of J. G. Reay, Jailor, of a son.

NDERSON—June 22nd, at Shillong, the wife of Charles A. B. Anderson, of Kelly Den, Assam, prematurely, of a son, who survived only a few hours.

DEATH.

WARDEN—June 30th, at Chittagong, of exhaustion from remittent fever, Florence Kate, eldest child of Walter and Florence Geraldine Warden, aged 6 years, 2 months, and 14 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1875.

THE publication of the new set of Baroda Blue Books has deprived the London press of any excuse for further denunciation of Lord Northbrook by showing that Lord Salisbury is solely responsible for the resolution come to by the Government to dethrone Mulharrao for general misrule. Looking about, however, for a new victim to bully, the *Times* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* have found one in Colonel Phayre, whom the *Pall Mall* in particular abuses with a heartiness proportioned to its hatred of the religions, and, above all, the evangelical type of character in public men. "A happy com- "pound of prig, puritan, and jack-in-office" is the mild description given by the *Pall Mall* of the unfortunate Political Officer who has escaped poisoning at the hands of a native Prince only, it would seem, to encounter the worse fate of being worried to death by English journalists. Now, Colonel Phayre's character and conduct are evidently fair game for critics who are prepared to maintain that Mulharrao's misgovernment, however gross, was not worse than that of other native princes, and that the poisoning case was put together by spies of the British Resident—and the London *Times* seems, out of pure pique, to be not indisposed to take this line of argument. But any one who admits, as the *Pall Mall* does, that "substantial justice" has been done by the deposition of Mulharrao, is debarred from holding Colonel Phayre up to public ridicule and contempt as a man quite unfit to represent the Government of India at a native Court. For, if it be granted that the deposition of Mulharrao was justifiable and desirable on "the broad principle" laid down by Lord Salisbury that "incorrigible misrule is of itself "a sufficient

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE AMEER OF CABUL PROCLAIMS A RELIGIOUS WAR AGAINST THE RUSSIANS.

ALLAHABAD, 8TH JULY.

At a Durbar held at Cabul on the 23rd June, all the Chiefs, &c. were present.

The Ameer is reported to have said that they knew (he the Ameer) had made a treaty with the British Government for their general interest, and now as the Russians seemed resolved to disturb Afghanistan, it was necessary all of them should take steps to defend themselves and proclaim a religious war.

If they wish to govern in Afghanistan, they must join him to oppose the common enemy, otherwise he would make overtures to some other power.

It is stated that the Turkistan Governor has fled from thence.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PUBLIC POWERS BILL.

PARIS, 7TH JULY.

The Assembly has voted the Public Powers Bill by 546 to 97 votes.

THE SIEGE OF CANTAVIEJA.

MADRID, 7TH JULY.

The Alphonsists have captured Cantavieja, together with 2,000 prisoners.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, 8TH JULY,

The Emperor intends to visit Italy in October.

THE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, 8TH JULY.

The British Exports for the month of June amount to £18,375,000, showing a decrease of one million.

The Imports for the same month reached £32,000,000, showing a decrease of two millions.

THE OUTWARD MAILS.

ADEN, 8TH JULY.

The s.s. Sumatra, with outward mails, sailed for Bombay at 9·30 p.m. yesterday.

The Pekin sailed for Galle yesterday at mid-day.

THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The Hindostan, from Galle, arrived here on Sunday at daylight.

The Teheran, with homeward mails from Bombay, arrived here at two o'clock on Monday morning.

CORRECTION.

In telegram dated London 6th, headed "Central Asian Question," please read "neutral zone" instead of neutral tone as given.

Thus—"Government had abandoned the policy of a neutral zone," &c. &c.

LONDON, 7TH JULY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surat steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady. Fair Dholleras 5 1/16d.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 92
4½ do do 92½
5½ do do 98
3 per cent. Consols for account 94
5 do. French Rents, 1872 ..... 104½

The market rate of discount is ½ lower than the Bank rate.

The sums of £127,000 and £109,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 7TH JULY, 10·25 A.M.

Mail steamer Indus, from Calcutta, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 8th July, 3-35 P.M.—Weather rainy. Wind W. Ther. 81. Fall of rain 1 inch 5 cents.

CANARA, 8th July, 5 P.M.—Weather wet. Wind S. W. Ther. 76. Bar. 29·95. Fall of rain 64 cents.

MANGALORE, 8th July, 4-30 P.M.—Weather wet. Wind N. W. Ther. max. 85, min. 74. W. B. 77. Bar 29·81. Fall of rain 95 cents.

TUTICORIN, 8th July, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind moderate. Ther. 94. Bar. 29·80.

VIZAGAPATAM, 8th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind S.W. strong. Ther. 83. Fall of rain 54 cents.

THE RECENT RIOTS IN THE DECCAN.

The Bombay Government has at last awakened to the necessity for some action with reference to the depressed condition of the ryots of the Deccan and the recent remarkable outrages on Marwarree money-lenders in the vicinity of Poona. A special officer has been deputed to make enquiries and report fully on the subject with the view, we suppose, of some remedial measures being suggested to the Government of India. Mr. A. K. Nairne, of the Civil Service, 1st Assistant at Tanna, was first nominated, we believe, but was compelled by consideration of health to decline the duty, which has now been referred to Mr. Richey who, we understand, will commence his enquiries next month.

We hear that Mr. Robert Knight has sent in an application to the Government, seeking permission to withdraw his resignation, but that there is very little probability of his request being granted, the *Englishman* thinks.

We learn that the Rajpootana State Railway has been completed as far as Ajmere; the Government inspection of the new line is to begin on the 3th of this month, and it is hoped it will be open for traffic about the first of August.

An American physician has discovered that the poison that the musquito injects into our blood is in fact a preventive against fever! Henceforth we can greet with gratitude Nature's winged and musical physicians, who serve us, be we rich or poor, with equal eagerness, and ask from us neither thanks nor fee.

A melancholy accident occurred at Allahabad on Sunday last, resulting in the death of Mr. Burge, of Messrs. Buncombe and Co. of that place. It appears that the gasometer of the sodawater machine having been overcharged, Mr. Burge proceeded to examine when it burst inflicting such severe injuries on him that he expired some fifteen minutes after the occurrence. General regret is expressed at the sad event.

We are told by the Calcutta *Daily News* that an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 was recently sanctioned for fitting up the Grand Saloon Carriage on the East Indian Railway, for the use of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, during his expected visit to India in November next. A further sanction of Rs. 50,000 has now been accorded for the construction of 10 new patent 1st class carriages, to meet the anticipated increase of traffic, as the existing stock of the East Indian Railway in this respect is hardly sufficient to meet the increasing demands of the traffic.

The Medical Mission is spoken of in high terms, the work of which is carried on in the [illegible] at Royapoorum in the [illegible], under the care of Dr. W. [illegible] Medical Mission. The attendance [illegible] given there is said to be gratefully acknow[illegible] by the poor of the neighbourhood. We are also told that a class of a dozen Eurasians and natives are instructed in the elements of medical practice, and that several students from this class have received certificates of qualification, and obtained employment.

The Calcutta Medical College has now entered upon a new and important phase of its history. Hitherto it has been the arena of medical education in English, Bengali and Urdu; but owing to the large and increasing numbers flocking to it, and rendering sound instruction, and more particularly clinical instruction, difficult, the vernacular classes have been removed, the Bengali to the Campbell Medical School at Sealdah, and the Urdu to the Temple Medical School at Patna; henceforward the Calcutta Medical College, the *Indian Medical Gazette* tells us, will be solely devoted to medical education in the English language up to the high standard required by the regulations of the Calcutta University.

Dr. Shortt, a Madras Medical Officer, claims to have discovered an antidote to snake-poison. We are told that five years ago, Dr. Shortt cured a man bitten by a cobra, simply by causing the wound to be cut open and sucked, and administering doses of a solution of brandy and *liquor potassæ*. His previous experiments had proved the uselessness of hypodermic injections of the liquid. It is also said that Dr. Shortt has quite lately cured another patient by the same method. He has now furnished a memorandum of instructions to the Inspector-General; and executive medical officers have been asked to report on such cases as they may have an opportunity of treating after Dr. Shortt's method.

Some of the most absurd rumours have been spread in the native part of the town of Calcutta relating to the belief, till lately prevalent, about worms found in the bodies of several fishes. One of these rumours is to the effect that "the Hindu goddess of small-pox was lately desirous of crossing the river at night, and the boatmen whom she applied to for the purpose refused to carry her across. She accordingly walked over the water, and, in doing so, her feet came in contact with a number of fishes, and they were at once inflicted with the small-pox. The disease spread, and resulted in small worms in the bodies of the fish." Now, however, that the Health Officer has, after examination, pronounced against the belief, the Commissioner of Police might have the fact proclaimed in the native quarter by beat of drum or some other means.

In the Second Division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, the question has been discussed of granting a new trial in the case of "Johnson v. Dillon." The Lord Justice Clerk said he thought there was no justification for the high damages given by the jury, amounting to £1,275. It was impossible to avoid granting the new trial on that ground, but he thought a reasonable sum might be named for acceptance by the pursuers, instead of having the case re-opened. Lord Neaves thought the amount of damages utterly unjustified by the evidence. In his opinion the sum was outrageous. Mr. Fraser, for the pursuers, said he was in the hands of the Court as to the amount of damages which ought to have been awarded in the former trial. The Court thereupon assessed the damages at £1200, and, on a motion by the defenders' counsel, allowed them half of their expenses in connexion with the discussion of the motion for a new trial.

On the 8th ultimo Messrs. Caird and Co., Greenock, launched an iron screw steamer, which is in every respect a sister ship to the Umballa, launched on the 20th of May, both being the property of the British India Steam Navigation Company. The following are the Engines and dimensions of the new Steamer. Cylinders, 32 and 54; stroke, 36 inches; direct acting inverted Cylinders of 120 horse power; length of Keel and forerake, 230 feet; breadth moulded, 28 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet 3 inches; depth moulded to awning deck, 24 feet 10 inches; tonnage, B. O. M., 886. Like the Umballa, she has been provided with all the most modern conditions of comfort, and will carry about 40 first and second class passengers. On leaving the ways she was named the Puttialla, the ceremony being performed by Miss D. Saunders. The Umballa is now on the way to Aden, to relieve the Coconada (s) on the Zanzibar Line.

According to the Austrian correspondent of the *Times*, the first production of Verdi's *Requiem* at the Opera-house, Vienna, has been a great success. The House was full, and the composer at his entrance was received with stormy applause, such as has never been witnessed in the Opera-house since its opening. The enthusiasm, instead of diminishing, went on increasing. With such an orchestra and chorus as the Opera-house boasts of, and with such singers as Mesdames Stolz and Waldman and Messrs. Masini and Medini, who had studied their parts under Verdi's guidance, the representation was all but perfect. Had the calls for an *encore* been attended to, almost every number would have had to be repeated. This success is so much the more flattering to Verdi, as the musical taste of Vienna inclines very much to the music of Wagner. At the end of the performance the Director of the Opera-house presented Signor Verdi with a laurel wreath.

The object of the Punjab Judicial administration Bill is, as explained by Mr. Hobbouse at the meeting of the Viceregal Council on the 1st July, to appoint other officers having the same judicial powers as the Deputy Commissioners and Tahsildars, not to fix their duties by law, but to let the Executive regulate their duties as required by circumstances from time to time, the intention being that they should perform the judicial work which was now performed by executive officers, so as to leave those executive officers much more time than they had now to attend to executive work. It was found that the amount of alteration that the law required for that purpose was exceedingly minute, for the present Punjab Courts Act provided that, in a certain state of the judicial business, and for temporary purposes, the Government might invest any other person with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner or a Tahsildar. Therefore all that was wanted was to give to the Local Government those same powers, not subject to any condition, and not for temporary purposes alone. That was the whole alteration of the law which was proposed.

We learn from the Madras papers that the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum are prepared to send six boys to the colony and to pay their expenses thither, provided that on their arrival they would be received by the Government and taken care of until they entered service or were apprenticed to some tradesman. As to girls they requested information as to their prospects, probable mode of life and employment. The Government are of opinion that more information should be supplied to the Colonial Secretary as to the birth and parentage of the children proposed to be sent, whether pure European or Eurasian, and as to the education and industrial training which they have received. As regards the girls, too, it appears to the Government desirable to ascertain what steps will be taken for their protection on first arrival, and whether, in the event of their not remaining in their first place, any institution in the nature of a home is available where they might be received while seeking re-employment. The Committee have been requested to furnish to Government the information above detailed regarding the boys who are to be elected for emigration; on receipt of this information the Government will address the Colonial Government on the whole subject of sending Orphans from the local Asylums to Western Australia.

We read in the English papers that Newspaper reporting is really attaining wonderful proportions in France. It may seem incredible, but it is yet a fact that the London Correspondents of Parisian journals may be found at about 6 o'clock every evening outside one of the *cafes* which line the Boulevard des Italiens. Those are their London head quarters. They are to be easily recognised, the ink and paper which stand before them on the little white table, in close juxtaposition with a glass of *vermouth*, the pen which they are nervously using as a toothbrush, and their thoughtful moods distinguish them from the crowd. The following works—"Hard Times" and Sanky"—stand out in bold relief at the top of the sheet of paper they are blackening, and their familiar quotation, "Times is money," may be detected at the bottom. Strange to say, one of the Paris papers has sent a real, genuine, live correspondent to Rouen, where he is to report the festival in connexion with Boieldieu's Centennial. This able journalist whose experience has won him a reputation has favoured the world with his first letter from Rouen. It is concluded as follows:—"The distribution of prizes took place at half-past 4 to-day. It has just terminated, and I am too hungry to write you the result. You will wait until to-morrow (*sic*)."

This morning we publish a full report of the proceedings in the Appellate Side of the High Court regarding the appeal preferred by Mr. Shankar Pandurang Pandit against the decision of Mr. Daniell, and our readers will be able to judge for themselves of the merits of Mr. Shankar's case. It will be observed that Mr. Inverarity raised the plea that railway servants have no right to ask a passenger to leave one carriage and go into another at any station between terminal stations. This is a plea which was expected by the Railway Company, and its dismission by Sir Michael Westropp sets at rest a point of importance to the travelling public. Mr. Shankar's proceedings have therefore been of use in so far as they have been the means of clearing up certain relations between railway companies in India and railway passengers. It is true that the particular matters that have been set at rest in the Appeal Court were never likely to be raised except by a person of Mr. Shankar's disposition, or somebody morbidly tenacious of his "general rights." Still, their settlement will not be without its value, and to some extent, and in a peculiar direction, Mr Shankar Pandurang Pandit has been a public benefactor. In justice to Mr. Shankar, we invite attention to a letter from Mr. Wordsworth, Principal of the Elphinstone College, bearing testimony to the refinement and modesty, as well as the intellectual accomplishments, of this native gentleman.

The Madras Agricultural Exhibition has been postponed from 1876 to 1877. Mr. Robertson, Superintendent of the Government Farm, lately submitted a revised list of prizes to be awarded with a plan of the buildings and estimate of cost. The Board of Revenue approved his proposals in the main, but considered that the prize list required pruning and revision so as to secure that, whilst the largest possible number of prizes shall be offered for indigenous products of all kinds, no unnecessary outlay on exotics that will not benefit the country is incurred. The Board suggested the advisability of postponing the Exhibition with the view of enabling Mr. Robertson to visit some of the most advanced districts, such as Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly, in order that he may have an opportunity of studying the methods of agriculture practised by the natives. "Mr. Robertson has not hitherto been able to make any extended tours, and if the Exhibition is to be held in February next, his time will be so taken up with the preliminary arrangements in addition to his other duties, that he will not have leisure for the purpose. The Board consider it very desirable that Mr. Robertson should acquire a more accurate knowledge of the agricultural practice in some of the richest and best cultivated districts, and are of opinion that his time would be more profitably occupied in making a tour of two or three months with this object than in superintending an Exhibition at Madras." The Government are of the same opinion.

A notice has been issued from the General Post Office in London intimating that a system of International Postage has been introduced which is in accordance with the provisions of an International Treaty, concluded at Berne on the 9th of October last, by which the whole of the States of Europe, the United States of America, and Egypt have formed themselves into a General Postal Union for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence, and have agreed to adopt low and uniform rates of postage for all correspondence despatched from one State of the Union to another. As a general measure, these provisions, which extend to letters, post-cards, newspapers and other printed papers, patterns of merchandise, and legal and commercial documents, will take effect on the 1st of July, but, in the case of France, not until the 1st of January, 1876. All correspondence addressed to France will continue subject to the existing rates of postage, and it will be necessary in some cases to levy temporarily higher rates than the Union rates on the letters, &c., forwarded by the route of France to other States of the Union, but such letters, &c., will be forwarded through France only in those cases where a rate of postage for the transmission by that route is in accordance with certain fixed rates. The ordinary charge on a newspaper addressed to any country of the Union is one penny per four ounces. But, for the present, the charge on newspapers sent through France, except to Belgium, will be twopence per four ounces. In all cases the postage must be prepaid. For the convenience of persons corresponding with the countries of the Union, a new adhesive postage-stamp of the value of twopence-half-penny has been issued, and may be procured at all post offices.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I write to enquire through the medium of your paper whether any of the shareholders of the Bombay Co-operative Society who were present at the private meeting held six weeks ago can give any information regarding the result of their deliberations, and whether any reply has been received from the directors in answer to the recommendations then sent in. Also when the special general meeting is to be called. In the face of the evidence given at the meeting of the 21st May, the matter is too important to be permitted to drop.—Yours, &c. ONE PRESENT.

July 8.

A DEFENCE OF MR. SHANKAR PANDURANG PANDIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your comments this morning on Mr. Shankar Pandurang Pandit's appeal you seem to attribute, with the usual hasty logic of mankind, to a whole class, the faults which you assume to be proved to exist in an individual member of it; and next proceed to account for the existence of these faults by referring them to that unhappy neglect of moral culture—for politeness is no unimportant part of morals—which prevails in our Indian schools and colleges. This hypothesis, I suppose, recommended itself to the writer as a specially serviceable one, for it allowed him to say something uncomplimentary to two distinct classes of persons—the teachers and the taught—at the same time, while it perhaps also threw into relief the very superior moral level from which he is accustomed to address his readers.

I have no intention of trying to convince the writer of this article that the English gentlemen who come out to work in our schools and colleges are not altogether insensible to the value of moral discipline, or the cultivation of those forms of self-subordination and self-control which are proved to be indispensable to the harmony of social relations, and which many acute observers consider of less regarded now by Englishmen than they once were; but I certainly do feel under an obligation to express my own personal conviction, a conviction grounded on the experience of many years, that the educated natives of this country are not, as a class, inferior to any other, of any nationality with which I am acquainted, in honourable feeling, and in that regard to the interests and comfort of others, in which true politeness consists. I regret that I must also admit that it seems to me that a sensible alteration for the worse in the tone in which the natives of India are referred to, in what is called good society, has taken place since I first came to this country; and I cannot but fear that this scornful and intolerant spirit is often translated into scornful and intolerant acts by men in whose hands power is placed over those whom they have thus learnt that it is a mark of superior breeding to despise.

I allow myself no remarks on Mr. Shankar Pandurang Pandit's case, for it occurred when I was in England, and I have not read the evidence. I may be allowed, however, to say that I have known him for several years, and have frequently seen him at my own house in the company of English ladies, and that I have always thought him to be as distinguished for true refinement, courtesy, and modesty, as he is remarkable for intellectual gifts and accomplishments. It would require a very unexceptional consensus of strong and unbiased evidence to convince me that Mr. S. P. Pandit could be guilty in any case of a deliberate breach of good manners, or even be betrayed, except under extreme provocation, into momentary forgetfulness of what was due to others.—Yours, &c.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

Bombay, 8th July.

COLONEL PHAYRE ON MR. DADABHAI NOWROJEE.

No. 259-363, dated Baroda, 14th August 1874.

From Resident at Baroda, to Secretary to Government of Bombay, Political Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 255-357, dated yesterday, I have the honour to forward, for the information of Government Durbar reply No. 1434 of this date to my yad No. 1480 C. 1, copy of which is already with Government.

2. It will be observed that under Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee's advice His Highness has not commenced the fulfilment of his promises of reform well, he, in the first instance, having addressed me in terms never before used towards the Resident; and in the next having plainly shown that he does not wish me to give him any advice by saying, that when it is wanted it will be asked for.

3. The first of these manœuvres is meant to express their indignation at my having withstood their unreasonable request in regard to Nana Sahib's appointment of Prithindhi. The second is put forward in order as far as possible to prevent my seeing real reforms carried out and the orders of Government respected.

4. I knew beforehand, from information received, that every effort would be put forward to avoid receiving any advice from me at all, hence I was not unprepared for the announcement made in the last paragraph of the Durbar yad No. 1434 of this date, and therefore in most of the yads sent to the Durbar on the subject of Government letter No. 222P., dated 6th instant, and especially in my yad No 502C. 7, I was careful to explain what my intentions were regarding my own advice as Resident, as distinct from the authoritative advice of Government; in some cases ordered to be given at once, and in others after consultation with me.

5. I have explained this distinction orally to His Highness, as well as his Karbharees, on several occasions, therefore I entertain no doubt that the announcement made at the end of the yad herewith forwarded is intended to thwart my efforts, as far as possible, and unless corrected at once it could not fail in course of time to nullify the *bona fide* intentions of Government altogether.

6. The original yad to which I object, as well as a translation of it, together with my reply, accompany this letter for the information of Government.

7. In order, moreover, to show how unsatisfactory the state of affairs still is at Baroda, I beg to state that even yesterday evening an occurrence took place in the open street in the city which has created a great scandal; and in which the Maharaja himself, Nana Sahib, and the notorious Damodar Pant were engaged. Rao Sahib Bapoobhai and Govindrao Mama spoke to me about it this morning and asked my opinion, which I of course said I could not give unless I heard both sides of the case. Numbers of people were present; the altercation which lasted for more than half an hour was between the Maharaja and one of his Sirdars about the latter's wife, the daughter of the late Ganputrao Maharaj. The lady, it appears is suspected of being on friendly terms with the Maharaja, and the latter drove up to the Sirdar's house and sent for her. She came down into the street and began to talk with the Maharaja. Her husband who was in the house, eating his dinner at the time, on being told what was going on, came down into the street, and by this time a large concourse of people had assembled, before whom the altercation took place. I find that this Sirdar, whose name is Anandrao Wishwasrao, *alias* Nana Sahib Powar, complained to me a year ago about his domestic affairs, and that I did not move in them under the hope that some general settlement would take place.

8. I submit respectfully that the actual occurrences of even the last day or two tend to confirm the suspicion I often entertained that His Highness cannot possibly be in his proper senses, or that he has lost all moral sense of right and wrong, and is not responsible for his actions.

9. The enclosed yad, however, is the work of Mr. Dadabhai and his followers, who are responsible for it as well as the Maharaja.

Translation of Durbar Yad, No. 1434, dated 14th August 1874.

With reference to Residency yad No. 1480 C. 1, dated 10th August 1874, I have the honour to state that agreeably to the advice of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General the following has been done:—

You are aware that Anund Sivajirow was nominal Dewan for carrying on communication with you. From the time that the Residency yad, No. 2729, of 1873 was sent, the duties of Dewan were conducted by Azum Dadabhai Nowrojee, and the responsibility rested on him. Having told *Rajashree* Sivajirow agreeably to the advice of His Excellency the Governor-General, he has resigned the office of Dewan; and agreeably to the recommendation of His Excellency suitable arrangements will be made for him. Who is Rajashree Bala Mungueish Wagle was appointed Nyayadish (Judge) of the Wariaht Court he was made responsible not only for all ordinary duties for looking personally into every case, Balwantrao Deo was doing slight work connected with the Court. Being told agreeably to the advice of His Excellency, he has resigned his post.

Since Kazi Shahab-ood-deen's appointment as Joint Sirsoobha he has been responsible for the greater part of the duties appertaining to that department. *Rajashree* Haribar Gaekwar only looked after slight business. Being told agreeably to the advice of his Excellency, he has resigned his office and Sirsoobha. The same about Narayabhai.

Since Hormusjee Wadia's appointment to the Fouzdaree Department Balwantrow Yeshwunt looked after slight judicial work. Being warned agreeably to the advice of His Excellency, has resigned his office in the Fouzdaree Department.

Agreeably to the advice of His Excellency suitable provision will be made for the said four Candars in accordance with the wish of this Government.

The British Government has expressed its willingness to lend the assistance of British officials in the work of reform, for which I beg to thank them. A separate yad will be sent as regards my availing myself of the offer with pleasure.

A separate yad will be sent about my Dewan.

You write to say that when I have occasion to obtain your advice you will freely give it and help me as far as you can, for this I am thankful to you, when necessity arises I will gladly avail myself of the offer.

Note.—It will be observed how particular the writer is in using Azum and Rajashree in speaking of the persons turned out, or supposed to be so. All this makes the contract of Toom the more impertinent.

R. PHAYRE.

No. 1519, dated Baroda, 14th August 1874.

From Resident at Baroda, to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.

It does not escape my observation that towards the close of the yad under reply the proper mode of address "as" is used which makes the use of the word "toom" twice at the beginning of the yadas the more marked, I hope, therefore, that your Highness will make the alteration suggested above.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BARODA AND COLONEL PHAYRE.

No. 25P., dated Poona, 24th August 1874 (Confidential.)

From Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to Resident at Baroda.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt from you of the following communications:—

I.—Letters Nos. 253 and 254 of the 12th instant, and 264 of the 17th instant, forwarding copies of 10 yads containing advice on various matters addressed by you to the Gaekwar.

II.—Letter No. 255 of 13th instant, reporting that the officials objected to by the Government of India had ceased to perform their functions, but that the Gaekwar desired that Nana Sahib Khanvelkur should be confirmed in the office of Prithindhi with merely ceremonial duties attached; that you had informed the Gaekwar and R. S. Bapoobhai and N. S. Khanvelkur himself, that such an arrangement was impossible in the face of the advice you had been ordered to give.

III.—Letter No. 259 of 14th instant, forwarding yad from the Gaekwar of the same date, in which he states that the officials objected to had resigned their offices, and acknowledges with thanks the offer of the services of British officer and of your own advice, animadverting on the use of the expression "toom" as addressed to the Gaekwar's yad of the same date, in which you intimate that you are ordered to offer advice on such points whether applied for or not, and request the Gaekwar to substitute a new yad with the rectification of the expression objected to.

IV.—Letter No. 260 of 14th instant, with copy of yad advising the Gaekwar to put a stop to the abduction of women.

V.—Letter No. 261 of 15th instant forwarding the Gaekwar's official request that the customary military honours may be paid to the Dewan, Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee, and giving your reason for considering that this should be refused, and all other recognition of Mr. Dadabhai's appointment.

2. I am now to communicate to you the observations of Government on your proceedings as reported in these papers.

3. The prompt manner in which the Gaekwar caused the officers objected to to resign their offices deserved recognition, and His Excellency in Council cannot but regret the strong terms in which you objected to his very natural wish to break the fall of one of them, his brother-in-law, Nana Sahib Khanvelkur, to whom he has always shown much attachment, by conferring on him the honorary title of Prithindhi, without, as he positively assured you, entrusting to him any administrative functions. Such an arrangement, if really carried out, would not be contrary to the spirit of the advice given by the Government of India, and it would have been sufficient if you had confined your opposition to impressing on the Gaekwar the dangerous results that would ensue to himself, if, in violation of his pledges, he permitted Nana Sahib Kanvelkur to become the instrument of further misgovernment. It will still be well for you to take an opportunity of making an intimation to the Gaekwar that the Government will not object to his conferring this honorary title, although they cannot authorise any greater honour being in consequence paid to Nana Sahib Khanvelkur than those to which he may now be entitled as Sir Soobah.

4. Referring to the Gaekwar's yad of the 14th instant, the use of the word "toom" as addressed to you was undoubtedly disrespectful, and His Excellency in Council desires to know the result of your request to the Gaekwar for its rectification. But the objection taken by you to the concluding sentence of the yad, in which the Gaekwar courteously acknowledges your offer of advice, and promises to apply for it on necessity arising, was in the opinion of Government, most unreasonable. It is difficult to see what other answer the Gaekwar could have been expected to give and your rejoinder, that in many matters he would have to listen to your advice, whether he requested it or not, of which he had been already informed in sufficiently peremptory terms, was uncalled for.

5. The report of your opposition to the appointment of Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee as Dewan as expressed by you to the Gaekwar and some of his officers, and your protest to Government against according to him the military honours customarily paid to the Dewan and in fact any recognition whatever on the part of Government, have been read by His Excellency in Council with the greatest surprise. You have been made acquainted in the clearest language with the determination of Government not to fetter the Gaekwar in the choice of his Minister, but to look only to the result of his choice. Wholly ignoring the instructions, you have placed yourself in a position of such decided hostility to the Dewan, whom the Gaekwar has appointed, as to impede most seriously the cordial cooperation of the Minister and yourself, in carrying out the advice of Government which it is the sole object of the Government to induce His Highness to effect.

6. The Government are fully sensible of the distinction between the authoritative advice which you are directed to give in certain matters, and the friendly advice which you are to give in the matters about which the Gaekwar may consult you. And it has not escaped observation that the Gaekwar consulted you on the expediency of appointing Mr. Dadabhai as his Dewan. But His Excellency in Council cannot admit that you can divest yourself of your public character in your friendly any more than in your authoritative communications; and you were bound to say nothing under the former head which would be in any way contrary to the spirit of your instructions. The expression of your determined personal opposition to Mr. Dadabhoy was, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, inconsistent with the order that the Gaekwar should be left free to appoint his own Minister, besides being injudicious in view of the possibility that Mr. Dadabhoy might be appointed in spite of your advice. I am also to notice as injudicious your observation to R. S. Bapoobhai and Govindrao Mama reported in paragraph 4 of your letter No. 255 of 13th August. "That if this was the kind of reform His Highness was going to carry out under Mr. Dadabhoy's administration, it could end only in one result, and that very shortly."

7. His Excellency in Council is much concerned to find in these transactions a most serious misappreciation of the actual position of affairs, and of the line of conduct you have been ordered by the Government of India and this Government to pursue.

8. In order that the false steps you have taken may be retraced, I am directed to request that you will, on returning to Baroda, inform the Gaekwar in writing, and without comment, that you have been personally consulted by His Excellency in Council on the present situation, that His Excellency desires to acknowledge the promptness with which His Highness has attended to the advice of the Government of India in the matter of removing certain officials from office, and that the Government, while refraining from pronouncing any opinion on the qualifications of Mr Dadabhoy, desire to offer no objection whatever to his appointment as Dewan, if the Gaekwar in the exercise of his independent discretion should think proper to appoint him, and you should add that you will afford him every assistance in it may need, and accord to him the usual military honours.

9. You will be good enough to forward, for the information of Government, a copy of the yad by which you will communicate to the Durbar the instructions now given respecting the recognition of Mr. Dadabhoy as Dewan.

10. His Excellency in Council much regrets, being compelled by an imperative sense of duty, to address you this communication, which he feels cannot but be painful to you. And it will afford him much gratification to find himself enabled to give you cordial support in the future conduct of the difficult task you have before you.

No. 1612, dated Baroda, 27th August 1874.

From Resident at Baroda, to his Highness the Gaekwar.

Having been consulted by His Excellency the Governor in Council regarding the present situation of affairs at Baroda, His Excellency has desired me to acknowledge the promptness with which your Highness has attended to the advice of the Government of India in the matter of removing certain officials from office, and to refer to your Highness' yad No. 1435, dated the 14th instant, I am instructed to say that the Government, while refraining from pronouncing any opinion on the qualifications of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, desired to offer no objection whatever to that gentleman's appointment as Dewan, should your Highness in the exercise of your independent discretion think proper to appoint him.

It will be my duty to afford Mr. Dadabhoy every assistance he may need, and accord to him the usual military honours.

No. 29 P., dated Poona, 7th Sept. 1874.

From Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to Resident at Baroda.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 264 A. of 22nd ultimo, replying to the remarks of Government contained in my letter No. 25P. of 25th ultimo, on your action with regard to the appointment of Nana Saheb Khanvelkur to the honorary post of Prithindhi, and of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee to the Dewanship of the Baroda State.

2. You now explain that your whole opposition to the Gaekwar's desire to appoint Nana Saheb Khanvelkur to a purely ceremonial office applied to the question of his receiving military honours on the part of the Resident. "All else," you write, "it was in the Gaekwar's own power to give without reference to us," and you argue that as the Government have themselves directed that no military honours should be paid to Nana Saheb Khanvelkur in virtue of any ceremonial office to which the Gaekwar may appoint him, your proceedings have been in accordance with the views of Government, and are not open to censure.

3. In reply to this explanation, I am directed to make the following quotation from paragraph 2 of your Report No. 255 of 13th ultimo.

"The Maharaja sent R. S. Bapoobhai to me to press me in regard to Nana Saheb's appointment as Prithindhi. Bapoobhai said that as yet the usual Peshkar or dress of honour had not been conferred on Nana Saheb, because His Highness had been waiting for a recognition of his appointment by the British Government. He added that the Maharaja had been on the eve of granting him the Peshkar at 4 p.m. yesterday at Mr. Dadabhoy's suggestion, I presume, independently of me; but that Bapoobhai had stopped the ceremony pending another reference to me. I again repeated the act of promoting Nana Saheb to a higher office than that from which he had been displaced on the advice of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, which they professed to respect and obey, would be a direct mark of disrespect to His Excellency the Viceroy, and that it would be regarded as such. Bapoobhai then argued that the Maharaja was left to do as he pleased, why this restriction about the appointment of Prithindhi? I replied that the Maharaja might do as he pleased, but that if he did this, as contemplated, I should write a yad to the effect that I considered it to have a nullifying effect upon His Excellency the Viceroy's advice."

4. The Government could not infer from this passage that you restricted your communications to merely declining to recognize the proposed Prithindhi by military honours. Whatever you may have intended by them, your observations to Bapoobhai clearly implied that, if the Gaekwar were to appoint Nana Saheb to be Prithindhi without recognition, the act would be regarded as a direct mark of disrespect to the Viceroy. This communication constituted a very serious threat to the Gaekwar, as regarded his conduct in a matter which, as you admit, was within his discretion, and as such, it was disapproved by Government. The explanation now offered cannot be pronounced satisfactory.

5. As regards your opposition to the appointment of Mr. Dadabhai as Dewan, you have explained that the Gaekwar being in a painful state of doubt consulted you on the subject; that you honestly gave your opinion that Mr. Dadabhai wanted the necessary qualifications, "at the same time reminding His Highness of his entire independence in the matter."

6. Had you restricted your communication to this effect they would have received the full approval of Government, but your reports show that you made other communications which where inconsistent with the Gaekwar's independence in the choice or otherwise of Mr. Dadabhai. In our Report No. 247 of 11th ultimo, when writing of an alleged attempt on the part of Mr. Ravi Varma to intimidate by full power for effecting reforms by a written agreement with the Maharaja, you stated, that you informed the Gaekwar that, as regards His Highness signing an agreement to make over his Razeenamah to anyone whatever, except the British Government, "I looked upon the whole proposal on Mr. Dadabhai's part as an offence against the sovereignty of the British Power." Again as already quoted in paragraph 6 of the Government letter No. 25 P. of 24th ultimo, in reference to Mr. Dadabhai's proposed advice in the matter of N. S. Khanvelkur's appointment, you observed, "that if this was the kind of reform His Highness was going to carry out under Mr. Dadabhai's administration, it could end only in one result, and that very shortly."

7. But the clearest proof that you did not contemplate the independence of the Gaekwar as regards the choice of Mr. Dadabhai is to be found in your letter to Government No. 261 of 15th August 1874. In which you protested against any recognition of Mr. Dadabhai's appointment which had been made on the part of Government. It does not appear to have occurred to you that by this protest you were ignoring the express orders of the Government of India, since any Minister would be in a false position if denied the customary recognition on the part of Government.

8. In conclusion, I am directed to state that His Excellency in Council hopes that you will see the propriety of abstaining from further discussion on these points.

BOMBAY.

Municipal Elections.—A good deal of spirited competition is going on for the municipal elections which take place on the 26th instant. Mr. J. M. Maclean offers himself as a candidate for election in the Fort, Colaba, and Esplanade Ward, of which he is at present a representative. The other representatives of the ward are Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, Varjeevundas Madhowdas, D. S. Kemp, and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy. These gentlemen are again candidates for the same ward with the exception of Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee, who retires from it. Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy is also a candidate for this ward.

The Senior Magistrate of Police acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of another lot (two dozen) of hats from Messrs. Badham and Co., for the Fort Police Court poor-box.

Reckless Driving.—Two buggywallas were yesterday convicted on this charge. His Worship, Mr. C. P. Cooper, before whom the charge was preferred, dismissed them with a caution.

Begging.—Three Mahomedans were yesterday charged with this offence at the Fort Police Court, and were sentenced to one day's imprisonment each, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, before whom they were placed.

Theft.—Syna Said yesterday morning pleaded guilty to the charge of having stolen a goat, the property of Bhaggoo, woman, and was sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper to six weeks' hard labour.

Cruelty.—Babajee Khondeeba was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5, he having been convicted of ill-treating his bullocks, with which offence he was charged, at the instance of the police, before Mr. C. P. Cooper.

Drunk on Railway Premises.—Luximon Kulloo was convicted yesterday morning, at the Fort Police Court, of having been drunk on the premises of the G. I. P. Railway on the preceding day. Mr. C. P. Cooper fined the prisoner Re. 2.

Intent to Defraud.—Three Madrassees were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with "intent to defraud the owner, Mr. Edmonstone, of a watch and chain." One of the prisoners was sentenced to six months' hard labour—the others were discharged.

Plying without a License.—Khempa Khema pleaded guilty yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, to the above charge, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 3.—Bapoo Ismail was charged with the same offence, and having put in a plea of guilt, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

Death from a Snake-bite.—An inquest was held at Parell yesterday morning, on the body of Babajee Jilloo, who died on the preceding day from the effects of bite from a snake, which he had received on Monday last, while passing through the cart in which he lived. A verdict was returned in accordance with the facts.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 6th July was 388, being 22 more than in the preceding week, 131 more than the total of the week ending 7th July

THE RESULT OF MR. SHANKAR PANDURANG'S REFUSAL TO VACATE A RAILWAY CARRIAGE TO OBLIGE A LADY.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice LARPENT.

Shunker Pandurang Pandit, appellant, and (1), Thee G. I. P. Railway Company, by their Agent, Mr. Le Mesurier; (2), the station-master at Lanowlee; (3), Mr. Frederick Maurice, District Superintendent, and (4), Mr. Martin, ticket collector at Lanowlee station, respondents.

Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Telang, and Mr. Shantaram Narayan for the appellant.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, for the respondents.

This was a special appeal arising originally out of an action filed in the court of the Subordinate Judge at Poona by Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit who is described as Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Surat, late Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Kulladghee, Master of Arts of the Bombay University, formerly Professor of Latin in the Deccan College at Poona, and Teacher of Latin in the Poonbay Elphinstone College, and a Fellow of the Bombay University. The circumstances under which the original action was commenced, as described in Mr. Pundit's plaint, may be briefly recapitulated as follows:—On the 10th of July 1873 Mr. Pundit was a second-class passenger by the 10 a. m. train from Poona to Bombay. On the train reaching Lanowlee the defendant Martin brought an "old woman" near the carriage in which he was seated, and asked him "in a most impertinent manner" to leave the carriage. This the plaintiff declined to do on the ground that the carriage was not reserved. Upon this Martin brought the station-master, who also told plaintiff that the carriage was reserved for females, and who "in a still more impertinent manner" requested him to leave, which the plaintiff still refused to do. A man named Ganesh then took a board bearing the word "Reserved" off an adjoining carriage and clapped it on the compartment in which the plaintiff was. Then the station-master brought Mr. Maurice, the Divisional Traffic Manager to the spot, and Mr. Maurice also in a rude and impertinent manner told the plaintiff to get out of the carriage. On the plaintiff's still disputing that the carriage was reserved and refusing to leave it, Mr. Maurice called on the police and ordered them to remove him, and, as a matter of fact, did forcibly put him out of the carriage, that is to say when the police peon put forth his hands to seize plaintiff he (the plaintiff) left the compartment. The plaint then proceeds to allege that Mr. Maurice had no business to ask plaintiff his name, and yet he did so. That plaintiff told Mr. Maurice his name was Pundit, and his occupation that of Deputy Magistrate, but that Mr. Maurice remarked that Pundit was not a name, and that it was impossible plaintiff could be a Deputy Magistrate, that defendants thus violated his (plaintiff's) general rights and caused him an injury and treated him with indignity, for which the plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 520 as damages. The defence raised by the Company to the action was that at the time the plaintiff entered the carriage at Poona the portion of it in which he was seated had been provided by the Company for the exclusive use of females, and in the event of the Court finding that the compartment had not been so provided when the plaintiff entered it, they contended that they were empowered to have it exclusively appropriated for females while the train was at Lanowlee, and that the plaintiff was not justified in refusing to leave it after being told by a servant of the Company that it was exclusively appropriated for the use of females, and after having been requested by a servant of the Company to remove from such carriage to one of the same class in the same train. In support of their contention the defendants relied upon Section 8 of Act 18 of 1854, which is as follows:—"If any special carriage or portion of a carriage or any private room or apartment, shall be provided by any such Railway Company for the exclusive use of females, any male person who without lawful excuse, shall enter such carriage, or portion of a carriage, or any such room or apartment, knowing the same to be exclusively appropriated as aforesaid, or shall remain therein after having been informed of its exclusive appropriation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and may be removed thence from, and also from the premises of the Company by any of the servants of the Company, and shall forfeit his fare."

Mr. Fernandez, the Subordinate Judge, decided the original suit in favor of Mr. Pundit, finding all the issues in his favor and awarding him the full amount claimed with costs.

Against this decision the Company filed an appeal in the District Court at Poona which resulted in Mr. Fernandez's judgment being reversed, and Mr. Pundit's claim being rejected with costs. The District Judge, Mr. Daniell, deciding that the Railway authorities possessed the power, whenever they thought it necessary, to convert a third class carriage a reserved carriage and oblige any occupants for whom it was not reserved to leave it, the necessity for the appropriation being a matter entirely within their own discretion.

Mr. Pundit preferred an appeal to the High Court against Mr. Daniell's decision on the ground, chiefly, that the District Court had not raised all the points requisite for a just decision of the case, and that the District Court ought to have determined whether it had been necessary for the reservation of the carriage in which the plaintiff was travelling, and whether there had been a proper exercise of the discretion supposed to be vested in the Company's servants.

The special appeal came on for argument on Wednesday before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Larpent.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the Court on behalf of Mr. Pundit, after briefly referring to the circumstance that the plaintiff on the 10th of July 1873, took a 2nd class ticket from Poona to Bombay, referred to sec. 8 of the Railway Act, and stated that the questions which arose under that section for the consideration of the Court were twofold. 1st. Whether the Company had the power to reserve a carriage on the accommodation of ladies except at the starting point of a train; and, 2nd, whether, if entitled to reserve a carriage at any intermediate point, they could do so except in cases where necessity arose for such reservation.

His Lordship the Chief Justice enquired whether Mr. Inverarity meant to contend that if a train started from Madras, no carriage could be reserved at an intermediate station.

Mr. Inverarity stated that unless a necessity arose, he contended it could not be done.

His Lordship then enquired whom Mr. Inverarity proposed to constitute as judge of the necessity.

Mr. Inverarity admitted that the servants of the Company were no doubt to judge, but he submitted that such judgment was to be exercised at their own peril, and further that sec. 8 contemplated that the reservation was to be effected before and not after a passenger entered a carriage.

His Lordship intimated that he could not adopt that construction of the Act. There was no limitation whatever in the section and a variety of incidents might arise at any time to render an appropriation necessary. A carriage containing ladies might get damaged on route, or the Company might wish to keep a carriage empty for the accommodation of lady passengers. Hindoo ladies might wish to be kept separate from Mahomedan ladies, and neither might like to be intruded upon by European ladies. His Lordship said he had been turned out of a carriage himself. It was really for the Company's servants to judge of the propriety for the reservation, and if a station-master came to him and told him the carriage he occupied was required for a native lady of course he should give it up at once and would not think of discussing the Company's rights. His Lordship intimated that he was against Mr. Inverarity on the first point. A railway company did not undertake to carry a passenger through in this particular carriage he originally entered; his seat was not demised to him, they simply undertook to carry him from a certain place to his destination in a carriage of a particular class, and section 8, which was no doubt intended as much for the protection of native as European ladies, clearly provided that any male person remaining in a carriage after being informed of its exclusive appropriation was liable to be removed from the Company's premises.

Mr. Inverarity signified his unwillingness to press the first point after the expression of opinion which had fallen from his Lordship, and explained that Mr. Pundit had not been actuated by any desire to be discourteous to a lady but had objected to move on account of the rude and impertinent manner in which the demand was made.

His Lordship observed that he thought Mr. Pundit should have come out of the carriage of his own accord. If there was no other carriage it would have been quite another thing. No gentleman would have continued in the carriage under the circumstances. The Company knew it was not to their interest to be disagreeable to passengers, and his Lordship said he felt sure they had no desire to hurt the feelings of a large and important class of respectable people in this country as well as elsewhere brought unsustainable actions under a misconception of their rights.

Mr. Inverarity insisted that the Judge in the Court below should have gone into the question as to whether there had been a proper exercise of the discretion for reserving the carriage. Mr. Daniell had laid down the broad rule that the Company could at any time and anywhere reserve carriages for females and compel the male occupants to leave—a ruling which, if pushed to its extreme would enable a station-master to reserve every carriage in a train and turn all the males out.

His Lordship reminded Mr. Inverarity that that certainly was not Mr. Daniell's ruling. All that the Company had insisted on was that Mr. Pundit should go into another carriage. His Lordship said he was of opinion that the Company were at liberty to reserve whatever carriage they chose.

Mr. Inverarity reiterated that question whether there was any necessity for the transfer was one of the points involved in the case and expressly raised by Mr. Daniell in one of the issues, but which the District Judge had not disposed of, though he no where disagreed with Mr. Fernandez's decision on that point.

The Advocate General pointed out to their Lordships that this statement was not accurate and indicated a passage in Mr. Daniell's judgment in which it was held not only that the railway officials had power to exercise their discretion but that on the occasion under notice it was quite within their power to make the carriage a reserved carriage for ladies, a purpose to which it was immediately applied.

His Lordship concurred with the Advocate General that the presence of a lady who wished to travel in the train was a very good reason for reserving a carriage, and said he considered that it was for the Railway Company and not for Mr Shunker Pandurang Pundit to decide what carriage they would reserve. It was a question which should be left entirely to the discretion of the Company. If the servants of the Company did not exercise the discretion judiciously or abused it they would be liable to be punished. It was an arrangement necessary for the safety of the public, in fact traffic could not be satisfactorily conducted were it otherwise. Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit was asked to make room for a lady and he should have done so. If he considered his feelings outraged by the request, it was open to him to have made a complaint against the servants.

Mr. Inverarity interposed that Mr. Pundit had a right to bring an action.

His Lordship said he readily assented to that proposition. No doubt everybody had a right to bring an action—whether the action when brought was sustainable was quite another matter. He considered, himself, that no gentleman would, under the circumstances, have acted in the manner in which Mr. Pundit had done. As a matter of fact under sec. 8 of the Act Mr. Pundit was liable to a fine of a hundred rupees, and to be removed from the premises of the Company as well as to forfeiture of his fare. The section in question, his Lordship remarked, was really more important to natives of this country than it was to Europeans. Having regard to the peculiar views entertained by orientals with regard to their women it was a great deal more important to them than to Europeans, that full discretion should be vested in the Company. A different state of circumstances might be productive of a great deal of evil and mischief.

Mr. Inverarity urged that Mr. Pundit had objected to move not out of discourtesy to the lady but because he was irritated by the way in which the request was made.

The Chief Justice observed that it was impossible for their Lordships to say, looking at the evidence, whether he had been ill-treated or not. If he had been, it was to be regretted, but he should have made it the subject of a complaint. The Company exercised their right and Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit, when the request was made to him, even if it was preferred rudely, should have made way for the lady and complained afterwards. Had he adopted this course, there is no doubt greater weight would have been attached to his complaint. Section 8 was a most important provision for the protection of females throughout the land who travelled by rail. Of course it was to the interest of the Company that their servants should be civil and obliging to passengers, but as to its being their legal duty to address Mr. Pundit in honied accents that was another thing. That the Company themselves were quite conscious of the desirability of sojoining a courteous demeanour on the part of their servants was clearly established by their rules which required that the conduct of all servants of the Company should be regulated by prompt, civil, courteous and obliging attention to every person with whom they might have intercourse. They were enjoined at all times to make full and satisfactory answers to all enquiries and invariably to give their names and occupations to persons who might require to know them and warned that any rudeness in civility or want of proper attention to passengers would meet with instant dismissal. His Lordship said that if Mr. Pundit had been able to establish any case of rudeness the Company would no doubt have acted on that rule. His Lordship referred also to sec. 1 clause 2 of the Act, as substituted by the Railway Act Amendment Act 1871, which enacted that every person desirous of travelling upon a railway should upon payment of his fare be furnished with a ticket specifying the class of carriage and the distance for which the fare had been paid, &c. His Lordship stated that this section clearly indicated that all the Company contracted to do was to convey a passenger in the class of carriage contracted, to his destination. They did not contract to convey him in the same carriage the whole way, and there was no doubt they were to be the judges of the propriety or necessity for changing him from one carriage to another. The Company were *prima facie* bound to convey a passenger in a carriage of the particular class specified, but his Lordship presumed if that carriage broke down the passenger would not object to travel in a carriage of another class. In the present case it was neither contended that Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit was not carried in a carriage of the class in which the Company had contracted to carry him, or that he was not conveyed the whole way to his destination. All that was alleged was that on the arrival of the train at Lanowlee, he was required to leave the carriage in which he was seated. The compartment was required for the accommodation of a lady and was reserved for that purpose. The appellant thought proper to refuse the request to leave the carriage, whether that request was preferred civilly or uncivilly it was unnecessary to consider. It was a *bona fide* one and it was his duty to have complied with it. His Lordship said he thought that no gentleman under the circumstances would have refused to have left the carriage, and asserted that under the Act the Company had the power to have removed Mr. Pundit not only from the carriage but from their premises. His Lordship supposed that ninety-nine men out of a hundred, who had had any education and moved amongst gentlemen would have almost voluntarily and without any request have left the carriage. If there really was any rudeness a complaint to a superior officer would no doubt have met with proper attention, but that was not a matter for their Lordships to consider.

The Advocate General assured their Lordships that there had been no rudeness or incivility as Mr. Pundit's own evidence showed. It was simply in consequence of Mr. Pundit's absolute refusal to leave the carriage that the interference of the police was rendered necessary. During one portion of the scene at Lanowlee, Mr. Pundit sat attentively reading a book, in utter disregard to the questions which were being put him by the railway officials. His own evidence showed that if the Company were at last obliged to resort to decisive measure, it was in consequence of his own conduct.

Their Lordships thereupon intimated that the decree of the District Court was confirmed with costs.

The Chief Justice remarked at the conclusion of the case that he had been a good deal knocked about himself on the French railways, but that it had certainly never occurred to him to go before the *Cour de Cassation*.

SEASON REPORT.

THE following season reports for the week ending the 30th ultimo are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River at Kotree 148 inches on 26th, 43 less than last year. Injury to rice seedlings in two tapas. Fever and cattle-disease in three talukas. Khureef crops in Delta and Sakro want water. Weather cloudy but cool.

Shikarpoor.—Great want of water. River 9 feet 3 inches, 2 feet 7 inches less than last year; much loss expected unless river rises fast.

Hyderabad.—River fallen greatly, is two feet lower than the average; unless it rises considerably within next week, khureef cultivation, save no large feeders, will be almost nil. Public health good.

Upper Sind Frontier.—No khureef preparations on Begari, its mouth being opened by cuts through Keshmor Bund. Gauge reading 1 foot, full supply 11 feet. Health good.

Ahmedabad.—Sufficient fall of rain in the districts where agricultural operations have commenced. Cholera cases 19, deaths 5.

Kaira.—Cholera cases 189, deaths 70. Weather very oppressive.

Surat.—Rain 8 inches 52 cents. Sowing operations in progress. Weather and public health good.

Broach.—Rain 56 cents. Slight cholera still prevails. Khureef sowings progressing.

Khandesh.—Rain 91 cents. Cholera prevailing; cases 846, deaths 256. Sowing commenced. Cotton market dull.

Nasik.—Rain 8-13; fall general. Sowing of khureef crops in progress. Cholera prevalent.

Poona.—Rain 25-37. Cholera prevalent. Sowing operations completed in three talukas.

Poona.—Rain 8·55; fallen also in all talukas. Cholera and cattle-disease continue in few talukas. Sowing of khureef progressing in four talukas.

Ahmednugur.—Rain 12 cents; more wanted. Cholera prevalent. Sowing operations commenced wherever rain fell. Cattle-disease in two talukas.

Sholapoor.—Rain 15 cents. Sowing of khureef retarded. Except slight disease in sheep in three talukas health good.

Sattara.—Rain 3.41. Sowing operations continue, young crops thriving. Slight fever, ague, and cattle-disease prevalent in certain talukas.

Belgaum.—Rain 2·63 inches. Sowing of rice nearly completed. Fever in three talukas. Cattle-disease in Athni.

Dharwar.—Rain moderate. Sowing of early crops almost completed. Fever, ague, and cattle-disease prevail slightly.

Kanara.—Rain 4 inches at Carwar. Season's prospects very favourable. Fever general; small-pox, dysentery, and cattle-disease on the Coast and near the Ghats.

Khulladgee.—Rain 40 cents. Khureef sowing stopped for want of it. Fever and cattle-disease in five talukas.

Rajcote.—Weather cloudy. Rain 1·8. Health good.

Wadwan.—Weather cool. Sowing commenced. Health satisfactory.

Baroda.—Rain 5·55 inches. Cultivation commenced. Public health good.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 25th ultimo). Rain 14·73 inches. Young crops in good condition. Transplanting of them begun in Mahad Taluka.

Ratnagherry.—(Report for the week ending 22nd ultimo.) Rain 9·89 inches. Sowing operations completed in some and progressing in other talukas. Cattle-disease in Chiploon taluka. General health good.

General Remarks.—Rier fallen in Sind and prospects ominous in that Province. Elsewhere sowing in progress and prospects good. Cholera extending in Deccan and not stopped in Guzerat.

DEATH OF THE ACTING GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY.

(Translated from the Moniteur, 3rd July.)

DECREE which charges to the Budget of the Local Service of Pondicherry, the expenses of the obsequies, of the funeral service, and of the construction of a monument that will be erected to the memory of Monsieur le Commissaire de Marine, Delrien, Interim Governor.

Pondicherry, 2nd July, 1875.

We, the Attorney General, Governor P. I. of the French Establishments in India:—

Seeing the unanimous regret manifested by the population of the Colony on the occasion of the death of M. C. Commissaire de Marine Delrien, Acting Governor of the French Establishments in India, and desirous of commemorating his memory by public sympathy, and of honouring the services rendered by this high functionary during his long administrative career, on the proposal of the Ordonnateur, Acting Director or the Interior and by advice of the Administrative Council: We hereby decree:—

Art. I. The expenses of the funeral of M. Delrien Commissaire de Marine Ordonnateur, acting Governor of the Colony and those of the funeral services will be defrayed by the local budget.

The cost of the funeral monument destined to indicate his tomb will also be borne by the local budget.

Art. II. The expenses incurred by the present order will be charged to the credit of the Pondicherry Budget entitled "eventual expenses," 2nd Section, chapter II, article 8.

Art. III. The Ordonnateur Director of the Interior is intrusted with the execution of the present order, which will be published in the *Moniteur* and in the *Official Bulletin* of the colony, and registered wherever necessary.

Done in Government House, Pondicherry, the 2nd July 1875. CHRISTAL DE SIGOYER.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral took place at 5 P.M. on Thursday. A gun was fired every hour as a mark of respect for his memory. The bells of the churches were tolled. The flags on the principal Government Offices and of the ships in the roads were hoisted half-mast high, and the ships' yards were crossed. The pupils of the convent of St. Joseph de Cluny and of the College marched in front of the funeral procession followed by the members of the clergy, belonging to the Mission Church, and the Cathedral, the latter officiating. The battalion of Sepoys headed by the Band, and commanded by Captain Corin, paid the Military honours.

The coffin, with the insignia of the grade of Commissaire de la Marine, was carried by Sepoys. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Bernard de Sigoyer, Procureur General and Acting Governor, the Acting Ordonnateur, the Acting Procureur General, and the Mayor. A crowd of Europeans and natives followed the Judges in their robes, and the other functionaries in full dress with crape around the hilt of their swords. The British Consular agent was present in military uniform. As soon as the coffin entered the church fifteen minute guns were fired; and another salute of fifteen guns was fired at the conclusion of the ceremony. The Acting Governor delivered an address after the coffin had been lowered into the grave.—*Madras Mail.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Systematic Treatment.—Few statements are more wide of truth than the assertion that for the cure of disease, the ailing part alone demands attention, whereas both local and general mischief requires redress. These medicaments boldly face the evils they profess to remedy; local relief and general purification progress together; the diseased portion is cured, the foul whole is cleansed. Holloway's Ointment rubbed on the throat and chest exercises the most beneficial influence over sore throats, diphtheria, and cough, whether resulting from catarrh asthma, or bronchitis. This unguent acts mir. culously in arresting the extension of sores, healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and completely stopping all destructive influence.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

ZEAL AND DISCRETION.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE four Blue-books of correspondence relating to the deposition of the Gaekwar which have just issued from the India Office contain amongst much information which is merely confirmatory of foregone inferences a quantity of new matter of a very important and most surprising nature. So far as concerns events subsequent to the date of the alleged attempt upon Colonel Phayre's life, no material addition is made to our previous knowledge. It had been already inferred, and with a probability almost amounting to certainty, that the final decision arrived at in the case was the decision, not of the Viceroy, but of the Secretary for India overruling the Viceroy; that Lord Northbrook, up to the last, had intended to depose Mulharrao as having been proved to the satisfaction of the Government of India to have been guilty of the grave crime of attempting the life of the British Resident at his Court; and that he was only prevented from taking this step by an express intimation from the India Office that it was disapproved by the authorities at home. These inferences are fully confirmed by the despatch from Lord Salisbury to the Viceroy which closes Blue-book No. 5. Therein he says that, "whatever explanation may be given of the reasons which guided the native Commissioners to their decision, it could not, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, be ignored." The appointment of native Commissioners had, he adds, "little meaning, unless its object was to secure the natives of the equity of the tribunal, and that assurance would have been illusory if the judgment of the native Commissioners had been allowed to count for nothing in the decision of the issue." In a case which turned wholly on the credibility of three witnesses, their bearing under examination was, it is justly said, "of the utmost importance, and the judgment of those who had watched it could not, under the circumstances, be properly submitted to the revision of any authority, however high, which had not the same opportunity." And, although in the Viceroy's orders constituting the Commission its proceedings had been designated as an inquiry and not a trial, that circumstance "did not, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, neutralize the force of the considerations" above stated. On receiving from home the telegraphic direction as to the grounds on which the deposition was to be based, the Government of India accepted these grounds as fully satisfactory, and immediately proposed to transmit by the next mail a statement of the principal circumstances which had, in their judgment, "greatly aggravated the Gaekwar's previous misconduct." This statement, the two gravest charges involved in which are fully reported on in a separate Blue-book, we do not at present propose to notice further than to remark that, while it no doubt fully demonstrates what is called the "substantial justice" of the Gaekwar's deposition, it leaves the much more important question whether justice has not been done in such a manner as to resemble injustice exactly where it stood before.

What we are at present concerned with are the contents of Blue-books No. 2 and No. 4; and the diplomatic, the well-nigh incredible story which they reveal. These volumes "of Correspondence conected with the Gaekwar of Baroda" and of "Correspondence with respect to proposed reforms in the administration of Baroda," show clearly enough that, though the error of ordering the trial as it was ordered was Lord Northbrook's own, and though politically he is responsible for maintaining in his post the conspicuously injudicious official whom the Indian Government have principally to thank for difficulties incapable of any satisfactory or even hopeful solution, yet, morally at least the principal share of the blame in this latter respect must fall upon Colonel Phayre, superiors and sponsors—the Bombay Government. Almost every page of the two volumes last referred to testifies to the justice of the misgiving which the Viceroy states that he felt and permitting Colonel Phayre to remain a Resident at Baroda after the report of Sir Richard Meade's Commission, and to the unhappiness of the compromise which he arrived at in determining to retain him. The character of Colonel Phayre, partially dissected for us at the trial by Serjeant Ballantine's cross-examination, now lies completely self-disclosed in his published correspondence with the Gaekwar and with his official superiors. It cannot be believed that he is a man whom nature and education have fitted to fill, with high success, the position of elder of a Dissenting community in a country town; in such works, and within such a range, he might be acceptable enough: but we can imagine no other sphere at all suited to his tempe ament and his powers. As a happy compound of prig, Puritan, and jack-in-office—we cannot in justice describe his composition in milder terms—he would have been admirably well employed to detect and expose the backslidings of feeble provincial tradesmen; but it was surely only for our sins that such a man was placed at the Court of a profligate Oriental Prince, and charged with the infinitely delicate duty of restraining him within the limits of law, and divide private from political misconduct. The whole story of his administration at Baroda is pitiable from first to last, and at the same time almost exasperating when we think of its consequences. His incessant and irritating interference, his petty pigues and jealousies, and his inflexibly offensive mode of approaching the Prince whom he was appointed to advise would probably have been alone sufficient to involve the Government in difficulties; but to these must be added his "extreme want of tact," his more intolerable offences of resolute contempt of superior orders and disobedience to them. Only a few weeks after the Gaekwar's unlucky "period of grace" had commenced, we find Colonel Phayre overstepping the functions of the Government, so as to the perfect freedom of choice which was to be allowed Mulhar Rao in the selection of his Minister and objecting strongly to the appointment of Dadabhai Nowrojee as Dewan. For this he is rebuked by the Government of Bombay, and an attempt is made to impress upon him the "extreme importance of abstaining, without previous communication with the Government, from giving advice which may go beyond the instructions you may have from time to time received in a few days after he is found, contrary to the express instructions of the Government, calling on Mulhar Rao to permit the ladies of the Gaekwar's family to reside away from Baroda, and the explanation demanded from him on this head. But the most remarkable instance of his insolent disregard of the orders of Government. A week after this he has to be severely reprimanded once more: a reply addressed by him to the Gaekwar is described as "not only unreasonable," in another case the Government of Bombay express "the greatest surprise" at his proceedings, describe them as a most serious misappreciation of the actual position of affairs and of the line of conduct he had been ordered to pursue, and as "calculated to embroil most seriously the cordial cooperation of the Minister and yourself (Colonel Phayre) in carrying out the administrative reforms which it is the sole object of Government to induce his Highness to effect."

It will be asked what Lord Northbrook was doing all the time that his "sole object" was being confounded and defeated by a wilful subordinate, and the question is a natural one; but, as we have said, the Viceroy's moral responsibility for the consequences of keeping Colonel Phayre in such a place, was at a time, is materially diminished by the fact that he was kept in utter ignorance of Colonel Phayre's conduct by the Government of Bombay. Not till the nineteenth of November, not, that is to say, till after the deposition of Mulhar Rao, Colonel Phayre's removal and the alleged attempt on his life—in other words, not till it was all too late—did the correspondence disclosing the disobedience of the resident and the censures passed upon him by his official superiors reach the hands of the Viceroy. Immediately on reading it Lord Northbrook hastened to remove him. The correspondence satisfied the Government—as easily it might—that Colonel Phayre had "thoroughly misunderstood the instructions both of the Government of India, and the Bombay Government," and that the duties of Resident at Baroda could no longer "be entrusted to Colonel Phayre, with the reasonable prospect of a satisfactory result." The Viceroy goes on to censure the Bombay Government for having kept back the correspondence in question; and adds that "the courses taken by the Government of Bombay were not suited to the gravity of the situation, that their notice of Colonel Phayre's conduct although proper so far as it went was inadequate, and that it was their duty to have kept the Government of India fully and promptly informed of everything of importance that occurred at Baroda." How does the Bombay Government reply to this? He answers, deprecating Colonel Phayre's removal at the time and the manner chosen by the Government of India; coolly adding, in effect, that the Bombay Government had always been aware of the unfitness of the Resident for his post, and would have transferred the Residency to other hands in the previous July "if any other appointment of equal worth had been at their disposal for the employment of Colonel Phayre!" As to withholding from the Government of India the correspondence which the Bombay Government have to offer is, that "the appointment of Resident at Baroda belongs by law to this Government and the retention of it by Colonel Phayre was a matter for them to decide on with the Government of India had maintained silence." And that is not all. The Bombay Government insist that Colonel Phayre ought to be compensated for his removal at last. It is unnecessary to summarize the Viceroy's reply to this since its substance is adopted in every material point by the Secretary for India. Lord Salisbury regrets that Colonel Phayre's removal did not take place as soon as his indisposition or inability to shape his conduct according to his instructions was first made manifest, and that "the trial would have been spared him if the indulgent policy which her Majesty's Government was anxious to pursue towards the Gaekwar of Baroda:" which involves the miserable admission that between Colonel Phayre and the Bombay Government the policy of indulgence never had a fair trial, and that to that extent the Gaekwar was wrongfully treated, to their own knowledge, by responsible English officials of almost the highest grade. As to the explanation by the Bombay Government of their delay in forwarding the correspondence, Lord Salisbury observes that "several of the negatives of the Presidency of Bombay seem to have had a material share in determining the action of that Government. Such zeal, however, will not," he adds, "excuse them in any act of omission unbefitting a subordinate acting under the command of a superior. They cannot be permitted in the process of their self-defence to hamper the working of State policy." As to the plea of the Bombay Government for retaining Colonel Phayre, Lord Salisbury repeats and emphasizes the Viceroy's condemnation of it. "Individual interests he says, "are probably as highly considered in the Indian service as in any service in the world. But no Government can allow such interests to delay even for a brief period the removal of an officer charged with public duties, and to provide unequal to their performance. I conclude from the language and action of the Bombay Government that they did not discern in its true light the gravity of the circumstances with which they had to deal."

It is not often that a rebuke so severe as this is addressed to a high functionary abroad except as prefatory to his recall, or received by him except as necessitating his resignation. But severe as it is, every word of it will, if we mistake not, be echoed by public opinion in this country. We are simply intolerable that such a post as a Residency, and at such a Court as that of Baroda, should be treated as a mere "berth" for a fussy incapable, to be held by him till such time as an influential connection can get him another of equal emoluments: a truth brought home to us with biting force, when we reflect that if the Bombay Government had done a plain, manifest, and necessary duty, the whole of those miserable, inextricable Baroda-trial troubles would have been averted. They all follow from the circumstance that the Government of Bombay could not reconcile the proper conduct of public affairs with the private interests of somebody's kinsman. But if we had many officials like Colonel Phayre and many Governors who took Sir Philip Wodehouse's view of their duties, there would soon be no more appointments to job, for there would be no Indian Empire wherein to dispose of them.

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